

Philadelphia

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, MAY 28,

NO. 1022.

The Dignity and Respectability of Mechanical Occupations.

In the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature, on an amendment to the constitution, proposing to reduce the number of the members of the House of Representatives, a Mr. Hobart, of Leicester, undertook to ridicule the population of Boston, calling them a set of "printers, book-binders, barbers, cobblers, tailors and tinkers, moving here and there without any permanent places of abode." Mr. Baylies, of Taunton, replied in the following happy manner:

I have had some experience in legislation, having held a seat in different legislative bodies for ten years. I have listened to many legislative debates, and I have listened to many extraordinary speeches, but I must confess the most extraordinary was the one which was made by the gentleman from Leicester. Is that gentleman aware of the character of his proposition? In adjusting the terms of an amendment to the constitution, he advocates the establishment of a principle which would tolerate a real bona fide aristocracy. He has gravely urged upon this assembly the propriety of giving to one class of our citizens greater civil privileges than are allowed to the other classes. If this proposition prevails, one class must be favored at the expense of the others, and those thus favored become virtually an aristocracy, for it is not the titles which constitute an aristocracy, but privileges. He would deny an equality of rights and privileges to the printers, book-binders, clock-makers, blacksmiths, cobblers, tailors, barbers, and tinkers, or in other words, the mechanics of our state, on whom he has lavished his eulogies, and whom he endeavors to cover with contempt. He speaks of them as "birds of passage," "moving planets," as devoid both of patriotism and of local attachment, as men without a home, who hang on society as incumbrances, and he has placed them in humiliating contrast with the cultivators of the soil, to which class he complacently tells us he belongs.

Sir, there are none who cherish a more sincere respect for the yeomanry—the farmers of Massachusetts—than myself. I know their worth—I know their virtues—I would give them their full share of civil and political privileges, but I would give them no more, and if I understand their feelings they would ask no more. I am not certain that they would ever contend for more than an equality of privileges, and I believe them to be the last who would undertake to wrest from their neighbor one tithe of their right.

The gentleman from Leicester has called up his revolutionary reminiscences, and has told us of his personal knowledge of the patriots and heroes who composed the glorious band of revolutionary chiefs, the men who were engaged in the most noble enterprise of modern times. But, sir, I can tell that gentleman that it is not among the green hills of the county of Worcester that he can look for those daring spirits who gave the first impulse which resulted in that mighty event. In two little rooms in this city were assembled the men who devised the project of emancipating a nation—the pioneers of the American revolution were the mechanics of Boston. In their meetings they deliberated on the highest objects of human concernment—a nation's rights; and having ascertained the strength of the foundation, they had no dread of the issue, and courted the conflict. I can transport the gentleman to another place—the Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. In that place, on a memorable day in our annals, the Fourth day of July, 1776, a deed was done which has no parallel. On that day, in that place, was assembled the most august political body that ever deliberated on a nation's destiny.

Five men had been selected as the élite of that assembly—the great—amongst the great—to prepare the manifesto of a nation's wrongs. A month then was a man by the name of Benjamin Franklin, (the gentleman from Leicester in his multifarious reading, may have read of him;) a man mighty amongst the sons of men, who by common consent stood at the head of philosophers of America and Europe, whose deep investigations into the secrets of nature, had given him the knowledge of her subtlest, most mysterious, most tremendous, most destructive agent, which he played with the forked lightning

as with a tamed snake, and yet the elements of that marvellous wisdom which enlightened and astonished the world, were gathered in a printer's office, and this great man was a Printer.

There was another not the inferior of Franklin in sagacity, but his superior in a sound practical knowledge of politics. A man whose opinion was the essence of strong common sense, the results of the united action of a clear head and an honest heart. The name of this man was Roger Sherman (the gentleman from Leicester has heard of him.) This Roger Sherman wrought at the trade of a Shoemaker, many years after he had reached the age of maturity.

There was yet another, not a mechanic himself, but the son of a mechanic. I will now take the gentleman from the room where the statesmen of America assembled, to that in which the philosophers of America assembled. In the chair of the last he once would have seen David Rittenhouse, a Watch-maker, one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of the age.

I will take the gentleman a little farther, even into the state of South Carolina; and as he lived in revolutionary times, he might once have heard of a general who was one of the first of military men, a genius who could appropriate the benefits of his enemy's victories to his own use, and triumph in defeat, and whose victories were conquests. His name was Nathaniel Green, a Blacksmith, like my worthy friend from Hinesdale, (Mr. Emmons.) He went forth from his anvil to lead armies and to win glory as a hero and a patriot.

I will now take the gentleman to Germany; and as he has disclosed to us that he is a reader of the Scriptures, by plentiful quotations and allusions, I will show him the man, without whose aid he might possibly have never seen a Bible. I mean, sir, John Faustus, a Printer, and the inventor of the art of Printing.

I will now take the gentleman to England, to introduce him to a person by the name of Brindley, the constructor of those magnificent canals, which, in the course of twenty years, tripled the wealth of England. This man was a Millwright. There was another, who, by giving the steam engine its highest capacity, stole the British wealth in a yet greater ratio; his name was James Watt, a maker of mathematical instruments.

The gentleman has told us that he sometimes condescends to enter a barber's shop—not to hold any converse with the humble occupant, but only to receive a touch of his art, and then to depart, and as if in disdain of the man who could pursue an employment so humble. But I can tell the gentleman that this trade, humble as it is, was once practiced by a mighty genius, who invented the machinery for spinning cotton, which has not only laid the foundation of some of the most magnificent fortunes in America, and filled our country with wealth, but which, like the touch of the enchanter's wand, has concentrated the treasures of the world in the island of Great Britain. I mean Richard Arkwright, by the courtesy of England. Sir Richard—a man who, by the force of genius, translated himself from a barber's shop to the British Parliament, and to a place amongst the proud knights of the proudest aristocracy in the world.

The genius of these three mechanics, Brindley, Watt and Arkwright, upheld the sinking fortunes of England, and placed her on that high eminence from which she overlooks the world.

Although I may weary the gentleman from Leicester, I must take him to another place—a little town in the centre of England called Stratford-on-Avon. There dwell in ancient times a man, whose name was William Shakespeare—I dare say the gentleman has heard of him, for he was a mighty spirit, whose influence, like that of heavenly bodies, is even now calling up the tides of human feeling. He was a man who has thrown the charm of his genius on the lowest walks of life—surrounded the throne of mirth with new delights—varied into countless varieties the shades and the shapes of his humor—given a new and graceful dignity to the humblest of the virtues—imparted a blander spirit to social life—permeated the very depth of the soul with strange and wondrous powers of pathos, and impressed upon sublimity itself a sterner and loftier character. Yes, sir, he

was a mighty enchanter, who would call forth from the invisible world a new variety of scenes and beings, and could give to these airy "nothings" "a local habitation and a name"—the fancies of poetry, and the breathings of prophecy. And yet this gifted man, whose works are familiar to Americans and Englishmen—whose magic influence is felt wherever the language of England is read and spoken—in the far places of the world—even its extremities in the east and the west; for though we could strike the sceptre of King George from his hand when he waved it over our regions; the throne of Shakespeare is yet amongst us as immovable as the Alleghenies. This wondrous man, whose empire is universal, who has

"ruled like a wizard the world of the heart," And called up its sunshine and brought down its showers."

I have in my way endeavored to furnish the gentleman from Leicester with my historical reminiscences, from which I hope he will learn that these humble mechanics, whom he derides, have exercised a most powerful, direct and decided influence upon the comforts, the happiness, the morals, the wealth and the power of man. That they have brought to the common stock of human knowledge their full proportion of useful science, invention and genius—that from their ranks have sprung warriors and statesmen, poets and philosophers.

A could swell the catalogue with many more illustrious names, but I have furnished the gentleman with enough at present. He may give heed to my facts if he pleases. He may call my statements "tinkling stuff," if it suits him; but I hope he will not again undertake to deride a class of men who, to say the least, are as respectable as any other.

I am sensible, Mr. Speaker, that I have been too discursive, and that much of my matter is foreign to the question; but as the gentleman from Leicester entered upon a wide field, I thought it would be an great blot on parliamentary rule to follow him.

An Examination

Of the claims of Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison to the support of the South, in an Address of the Hon. Wm. T. G. to his constituents.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.
It has been my habit, on my annual return from Washington, to mix so freely with you that I have not found it necessary to address you in the form of a circular; circumstances have changed, and I now find myself holding opinions opposed to those of the undivided newspaper press of the state. It is due to myself and to you that I should not conceal these opinions from you, nor withhold the reasons which have led to them. I have not made up my mind hastily, as to the course which it was proper for those occupying the peculiar position which I do, to take in the coming Presidential election. I have done so with the utmost deliberation, and after the fullest inquiry. Not that I have ever once thought of supporting Mr. Van Buren; you sent me here opposed to him; all that I have, since seen of the principles and character of his administration has only tended to confirm and add energy to that opposition. But I had doubts whether there were not grounds of opposition to the other candidate, though not equally strong, yet strong enough to forbid my supporting him. There are differences of opinion on important subjects between Gen. Harrison and myself, but there is no prospect for the present, and I see but little for the future, of the elevation to the Presidency of any one holding my peculiar principles. I have therefore to choose between the two, and having a decided preference, I cannot consent to withhold the expression of that preference. I do not intend to go into the canvass; but between that and voting at the election there is a wide difference. I do not intend to be forced into any position which will in any way interfere with my placing myself in opposition, if General Harrison shall be elected, to any measures which he may propose, or generally to his administration, if duty shall demand it of me. Not to vote is mere child's play, and unbecoming the state. It had pleased the leaders of the old nullification party to have obtained from any participation whatever in the contest, I should have been gratified; but it has not. The most strenuous advocates of Mr. Van Buren that I know are politicians and leaders of the nullification party. That party has been indeed dissolved, and the largest portion in our own state are now distinctly mustered under the banner of Mr. Van Buren. I cannot enlist in that service, and for the following among many other reasons: I have always looked with the greatest

fears to the introduction of the doctrine of the Union of the States into the Albany Regency, a system of government, utterly at variance with the principles of Aaron Burr, and of Mr. Van Buren, who is the acknowledged leader of the great characteristic of that system is in government by addressing the passions of the selfish passions, the love of money and of office. The same system which Sir Robert Walpole carried out with such corrupting influence upon English morals, and with such fatal effects upon English liberty. If for no other reason, I would not sanction, by a vote, the influence which brought Mr. Van Buren to power; no fair man will deny that he was brought into office by the overpowering influence of Gen. Jackson. The first step in the decline of all free government has been the nomination by an executive head of government of his successor. It is a serious fact, and will be regarded hereafter, that a man should have obtained the Presidency without having associated his name with one single important period or measure in the history of his country. If the most prolific and able historian were to write the history of this country, previous to Mr. Van Buren's election, there is no single point in that history which he would find mention or excuse for connecting his name. I regard as the very greatest danger of the times in which we live, greater even than the encroachments of the Federal on the state Governments, the alarming tendency to the accumulation in the Federal executive, of all the powers of the executive department of the Federal Government. We have seen Mr. Van Buren persisting in pressing upon the country his financial schemes after repeated rejections of the people against them, in defiance of their remonstrances and in disregard of their great and universal sufferings. We have seen him urging these schemes by all the vast patronage and power with which he is invested, and receiving the aid of those who have denounced these measures as destructive of the best interests of the country. What difference is there between an acknowledged despotism, where the executive makes the laws, and such a state of things as this, where he makes the laws through the agency of others, many of whom are themselves opposed to these laws?

There is one ground of objection to Mr. Van Buren's administration, which I do not see, and if I had confidence in his professions, which I have not, I allude to the ferocious war which he has been waging, and which if re-elected, he will carry on with increased energy, upon the currency, commerce, and credit of the country. Never has the world known a people as prosperous and as happy, as ours when he came into power; never has any people suffered more severe trials since. It has been an unbroken series of suffering, disaster, and misery. I do most sincerely believe that nothing can restore prosperity to the country but taking power from his hands—nothing else will restore public confidence, and confidence is all that is now wanting. It is true that many of the causes of embarrassment existed before the last election; we should have suffered somewhat, but that the troubles and embarrassments of the country have been infinitely aggravated by his measures. I do not doubt. We have had other periods of deranged currency, but they have passed speedily away. Why has this been so protracted and severe? For no other reason than that the whole power of the Government has been exerted to the destruction instead of to the sustaining of credit and confidence. It is said that Mr. Van Buren has come to our principles. He says not. But that he is carrying out his own principles, those of his illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps, with much more of policy than of dignity, he was pledged to follow. Has he come to our principles, our State Rights principles? It is not to be denied that he makes an annual profession of some of these principles; so did his Proclamation and Force Bill predecessor. I do not look to his professions; what has been his practice? I propose to examine that, and to contrast the opinions of his competitor with his, on every one of these points. First, as to the tariff—Gen. Harrison regards the compromise of 1832 as of the highest obligation, and is disposed to adhere to it; and if more revenue is required, not to increase the duties on protected articles, but to impose duties on those articles which are now duty free; such articles as the people of the north use and do not manufacture, and as to which, the exemption from duties is more beneficial to them than to us.

What are the opinions of Mr. Van Buren on this subject? No one knows. I say no one knows what are the present opinions of Mr. Van Buren. We do know what his past opinions are; that he voted for the bill of abominations, the tariff of 1828; and that he boasted at Albany on his return from Washington, in a public speech, of his unvarying support of the tariff. It was then said at the south that he gave that vote against his own opinions and under the coercion of his friends. This is a serious fact, and will be regarded hereafter, that a man should have obtained the Presidency without having associated his name with one single important period or measure in the history of his country. If the most prolific and able historian were to write the history of this country, previous to Mr. Van Buren's election, there is no single point in that history which he would find mention or excuse for connecting his name. I regard as the very greatest danger of the times in which we live, greater even than the encroachments of the Federal on the state Governments, the alarming tendency to the accumulation in the Federal executive, of all the powers of the executive department of the Federal Government. We have seen Mr. Van Buren persisting in pressing upon the country his financial schemes after repeated rejections of the people against them, in defiance of their remonstrances and in disregard of their great and universal sufferings. We have seen him urging these schemes by all the vast patronage and power with which he is invested, and receiving the aid of those who have denounced these measures as destructive of the best interests of the country. What difference is there between an acknowledged despotism, where the executive makes the laws, and such a state of things as this, where he makes the laws through the agency of others, many of whom are themselves opposed to these laws?

There is one ground of objection to Mr. Van Buren's administration, which I do not see, and if I had confidence in his professions, which I have not, I allude to the ferocious war which he has been waging, and which if re-elected, he will carry on with increased energy, upon the currency, commerce, and credit of the country. Never has the world known a people as prosperous and as happy, as ours when he came into power; never has any people suffered more severe trials since. It has been an unbroken series of suffering, disaster, and misery. I do most sincerely believe that nothing can restore prosperity to the country but taking power from his hands—nothing else will restore public confidence, and confidence is all that is now wanting. It is true that many of the causes of embarrassment existed before the last election; we should have suffered somewhat, but that the troubles and embarrassments of the country have been infinitely aggravated by his measures. I do not doubt. We have had other periods of deranged currency, but they have passed speedily away. Why has this been so protracted and severe? For no other reason than that the whole power of the Government has been exerted to the destruction instead of to the sustaining of credit and confidence. It is said that Mr. Van Buren has come to our principles. He says not. But that he is carrying out his own principles, those of his illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps, with much more of policy than of dignity, he was pledged to follow. Has he come to our principles, our State Rights principles? It is not to be denied that he makes an annual profession of some of these principles; so did his Proclamation and Force Bill predecessor. I do not look to his professions; what has been his practice? I propose to examine that, and to contrast the opinions of his competitor with his, on every one of these points. First, as to the tariff—Gen. Harrison regards the compromise of 1832 as of the highest obligation, and is disposed to adhere to it; and if more revenue is required, not to increase the duties on protected articles, but to impose duties on those articles which are now duty free; such articles as the people of the north use and do not manufacture, and as to which, the exemption from duties is more beneficial to them than to us.

Gen. Harrison, and it has been lately changed, and Mr. Tallmadge of the Senate returned to an authority, to prove from under the hand of Mr. Van Buren, that he was his friend in the New York Legislature; that those "intruders" were only, in reality, his own friends, and that it was his own device. As a national improvement, Gen. Harrison holds, precisely the opinions of General Jackson, that Congress possesses the power to appropriate money to works of a national character. I dissent from that opinion. But he is at the same time opposed to the exercise of the power. Mr. Van Buren professes to believe that Congress does not possess the power, but he daily exercises its exercise. More money was appropriated for internal improvements in the first year of his administration than was done in the whole four years of the administration of Mr. Adams. Now, I would rather have a President who admitted the power, but was opposed to its exercise, than one who denied the power, but habitually exercised it. As to internal improvement, it is no more a practical question than would be the embargo, except as to the Cumberland road and harbors; Mr. Van Buren has done both these. I regard this as the very worst form in which the power can be exercised. It is not only necessarily partial as it is confined to its benefits to the seaboard, but that is the very region where, from vicinity to markets, these improvements are not needed, and if they are, the people being wealthy can make them for themselves. It is in the remote interior where they are needed, and where the people are generally too poor to make them.

A National Bank.—General Harrison denies the power under any express grant in the Constitution—but says, that if it shall be demonstrated that the public revenues cannot be collected without such an institution, he thinks that Congress may, in that event, establish a bank. I have never seen any man, even in the ancient sect, who denies the power thus qualified. No Government can exist without revenue—it would not in such a case be a question of convenience, but of necessity, absolute and urgent, and involving the very existence of the Government. If Congress may not, in such a case, charter a bank, that clause of the Constitution which gives all "powers, necessary and proper, to the execution" of granted powers, is a mere nullity, and its framers were not that body of sages that we have supposed them. It was on this ground that the charter of a bank in 1816 received the support of Dallas, Crawford, Lowndes and Calhoun, and the Republican party of that day; and at a later day it was on this ground that the constitutionality of a bank has been advocated by Mr. McDuffie, and every leading politician of South Carolina. I expressed these views in a letter, published during my last canvass. I do not, however, think the establishment of a National Bank within the powers of Congress, as no such necessity has been demonstrated; and I do not anticipate any such. But I am not disposed to denounce those as either knaves or fools, who think differently, when I remember, that the first charter was signed in 1791, four years after the adoption of the Constitution, by Gen. Washington, President of the Convention which formed that instrument, with all the debates fresh in his memory—and the second by the great and virtuous Madison, who was its great architect. Nor have I any such apprehensions as some express of the dangers of such an institution, when I remember that of the fifty-three years of our national existence, we have had a national bank for forty years; and that our liberties have not only survived it, but that no injurious influence was either exerted or attempted—and that those forty years were precisely the period of our greatest prosperity and happiness, and of advances in civilization and power, unprecedented in the history of the world; and that the thirteen years when we have had no such institution, were years of universal stagnation of all the employments of life, and of that suffering and distress which results from a deficient or a vitiated currency.

I do not doubt that a bank, not sufficiently guarded, may become a dangerous engine in the hands of a corrupt Government, and that it may be used injuriously to the south. But, properly guarded, I have just as little doubt that the chief benefits of such an institution will be to the south, for the simple reason that the south is the paying, and the receiving section; and is therefore mainly interested in having a uniform currency.

But whatever may be the dangers, real or supposed, of a national bank, they sink into utter insignificance in comparison with those of a Government bank; and that such is the alternative contemplated by Mr. Van Buren, I do not think any longer doubtful; and I think I have heretofore proven it.

Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist, and that it was for that reason that he has been nominated over Mr. Clay—who was so obnoxious to the abolitionists, that none of them would vote for him. You cannot have forgotten that the very men, and the very women, who now tell you this, up to the very moment of the Harrison nomination, said that Mr. Clay was an abolitionist. Now you see, and that he has not only not, but is especially obnoxious to the abolitionists. Both cannot be true. What is it that has so suddenly transformed Mr. Clay from an abolitionist into an enemy of abolition? I will tell you. He is no longer a candidate for the presidency. He is in no body's eyes, and has therefore a reason for changing. He is now a marvellous proper man. But let that illustrious citizen—illustrate for any great quality that elevates a nation, he was once brought before the country, and the same man of calumny and falsehood will again be waged against him.

Harrison an abolitionist.—A Virginian, and that Virginian a Harrison—a abolitionist! Does any one really believe it? No man living north or south, has done and suffered so much in the cause of detaching the institution of the South as General Harrison; and no man of this country has given so many votes against that institution as Martin Van Buren; and he never changed so severely in that course until, without such change, he could not have hoped to be elected President.

Now it is too good to challenge our expected confidence for an old unyielding enemy who never ceased to oppose us until the necessity of his political position made it expedient—but it is too bad at the same time to rely on to denounce an old long tried friend, who has sacrificed himself to our interests. What friendship can we transfer expect—what friendship do we deserve, if we thus act? Allow me to submit the proofs in support of the broad proposition which I have asserted.

Mr. Van Buren voted in the New York Convention to confer the highest privilege of a freeman upon negroes. It was asserted mainly by his influence, and it is to him that we are indebted for the fact, that the powerful representation of forty members from the State of New York, are sent here by negroes.

In 1819, Mr. Van Buren voted to instruct Rufus King, then a senator in Congress from New York, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless slavery was abolished. It is to him a melancholy illustration of the decadence of public feeling, and of a want of proper tone and spirit in the south, that one of the prime movers—perhaps the very prime mover of that dangerous measure, should not only be urged upon the confidence of the south, but be so pressed, as the only animated saviour of southern institutions. Mr. Jefferson said that the news of that movement came upon him like the cry of fire in the night. No one crisis in our public affairs has so excited the fears of every patriot—and, most strange and unaccountable, he who lighted the torch, is held up as our best friend; and he who extinguished it, as our worst enemy. Is this grateful, fair, or just? No later than 1823, Mr. Van Buren voted to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida. If Congress has the power to restrict, has it not power to forbid the introduction of slaves into a Territory? Who denies this? If you have power to restrict it to settlers, why may you not restrict it still further to settlers over eighty years of age, or altogether? Look on that picture, and now look on this! In 1802, General Harrison presided over a Convention in Indiana, whose object was to obtain a modification of the ordinance of 1789, as to admit slavery in that Territory. In 1819, General Harrison was a member of Congress from a district in Ohio, containing more abolitionists than any other in the state. The Missouri question, raised by Mr. Van Buren and his associates, was brought before Congress. It was one of those trying occasions which few men have the moral courage to meet. Gen. H. had—and acted worthily of his own name, and the patriot name which he had inherited from a noble ancestor. He was told, if you vote with the south, you will destroy yourself. "That is probable," he replied, "but it is better that I should destroy myself than to destroy the Constitution of my country"—an expression and an act sufficient, of themselves, to stamp him a patriot. He voted with two others and only two, from the non-slave states, to sustain the chartered rights of the south. Never did a wilder, fiercer, or more furious storm burst upon the head of any man. At the next election he was, notwithstanding his overwhelming popularity, beaten for Congress—and never was more vituperation and opprobrium heaped upon any man than he suffered. The town of Cheviot was in his district, and in that neighborhood there were more abolitionists than any where else in the State; and there the denunciation of General Harrison was most violent. In 1833, the people of Cheviot, remembering his public services, and willing to forgive—not to forget his great political crime, for abolition had increased, not diminished—informed him to a public dinner. His friends urged him to make no allusion to abolition—

that a decent respect to those who had favored him a very large portion of whom were abolitionists, demanded that he should make no allusion to the past. He at once determined that he would not. But on his way in Cheviot, he found the dangerous spirit of abolition more rife than ever. He determined to rebuke it, and he did so. I wish you to remember, that this speech was not made to slaveholders; but that there was not a man in the assembly who was not opposed to slavery; and a large number of them abolitionists. To such an assembly he held the following language:

"There is, however, a subject now beginning to agitate them (the Southern states,) in relation to which, if their alarm has any foundation, the relative situation in which they may stand to some of the states, will be the very reverse to what it now is. I allude to a supposed disposition in some individuals in the non-slaveholding states to interfere with the slave population of the other states, for the purpose of forcing their emancipation. I do not call your attention to this subject, fellow-citizens, from the apprehension that there is a man amongst you who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief, and still less that there is a state in the Union which could be brought to give its countenance. But such are the feelings of our Southern brethren upon this subject—such their views, and their just views, of the evils which an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the point of receiving the sanction of a state, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the Constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that the slave population is under the exclusive control of the states which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the negroes for emancipation, it is the interference of unauthorized persons. Can any one, who is acquainted with the operations of the human mind, doubt this? We have seen how restless our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the consequence of an acknowledged violation of these rights, (for every man of sense must admit it to be so,) conjoined with an insulting interference with their domestic concerns?"

"I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who are engaged in this fatal and unconstitutional project. There may be some who have embarked in it without properly considering its consequences, and who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous principles. But, if such there are, I am very certain that, should they continue their present course, their fellow citizens will, ere long, curse the virtues which have undone their country."

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer, that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the state holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied; embracing, not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave. To those who have rejected the plan of colonization, I would ask, if they have well weighed the consequences of emancipation without it? How long would the emancipated negroes remain satisfied with that? Would any of the Southern states then (the negroes armed and organized) be able to resist their claims to a participation in all their political rights? Would it even stop there? Would they not claim admittance to the social rights and privileges of a community in which, in some instances, they would compose the majority? Let those who take pleasure in the contemplation of such scenes as must inevitably follow, finish out the picture."

"If I am correct in the principles here advanced, I repeat my assertion, that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in the non-slaveholding states is equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and that it has no sanction in the principles of the Constitution. I must not be understood to say, that there is any thing in that instrument which prohibits such discussion. I know there is not. But the man who believes that the claims which his fellow citizens have upon him are satisfied by adhering to the letter of the political compact that connects them, must have a very imperfect knowledge of the principles upon which our glorious Union was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained."

The following extract of a letter from an intimate friend of General Harrison, places his conduct on that occasion in a striking point of view:

"But his speech at Cheviot affords still stronger proof on this point. It was delivered, you will recollect, on the 4th of July: it was delivered too, before the very men who had opposed him because of his slavery views. Surely, then, he would not now touch this dangerous topic. The occasion did not require it; the occasion, indeed, would hardly justify it. Besides, this was the first opportunity which the General had enjoyed since 1823 of addressing the people; and how easy, how natural it would have been to improve it for his own ends; to seek by talking of old times, of his feats of arms, and of the glorious West, to kindle afresh those

friendly feelings which once burned so strongly in his breast. Why not an eulogy on the way of any one of those noble spirits which are full of excitement, which might rise against him passions that were even then only slumbering, which had before and on that very spot, mirrored his political prospects. He did it, it is evident, because a foul spirit was about him, which if allowed to spread would peril all that was noble in the land, and he forgot himself, and thought only of his country, in the effort to destroy that spirit."

Afterwards, in a speech at Vincennes in 1835, he used the following language upon this subject:

"I have now, fellow citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals, in some of the states, in relation to a portion of the population in others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of the disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny. But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens, with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors, and many of their supporters, have never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of, to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul by the Scythian hordes of Attila and Alaric; and such as most of you apprehended, upon that memorable night when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumseh were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavows of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes, since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very facts, and very arguments, which would have been used, if such would have been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men, and that there are few within the bounds of the state. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequences of their conduct to the whole Union, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous, and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation, of those whose cause they advocate."

"Am I wrong, fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous, and unconstitutional, to the measures of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of the Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of slavery in the United States. Now, can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States? What, then, is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this: 'The present provisions of the Constitution secure to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way; but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands.'"

"Again: In some of the states, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition, then, as regards these states and parts of states, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites—and when possessed of these, they will not contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern states? Further—the emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion) by no other means than by convincing the slaveholders that the immediate emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An uneducated youth, at the moment of leaving (indeed, in many instances, before he has left it) his theological seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton, and Lowndes; and lessons of political wisdom to states, whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and

Madison, Monroe and Crawford. Is it possible that such a man could be so presumptuous as to suppose that he could be so successful? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. I do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions which they are engaged in; I know that there are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several states who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them, to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other states. The laws of Congress, passed under this power, have provided punishment to any who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now, can any one believe that the instrument, which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another state, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen or citizens of that state who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass resolutions and adopt addresses, not only to encourage the slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?"

"I insist that, if the citizens of the non-slaveholding states can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press, to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding states, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing farther which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was, that of securing the peace and harmony of the states which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the states the rights which appertained to them at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the states for the purpose of depriving those of another portion of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the states where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States, can, without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided, whilst the illegal, persecuting, and dangerous movements are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection, between the citizens of all the states, which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy Union, and by a continuance of which it can alone be preserved. I entreat you, then, to frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinion which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the people of my own state. I have taken the liberty to express them here, and knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, they would be kindly received."

What motive can Gen. H. have to falsify all that he has heretofore said on this subject—to disgrace and dishonor himself? He can have none, as he is pledged not to be again a candidate. But it is said that if he is not an abolitionist, that the abolitionists supported him. It is not true. As far as I know, there is but one abolition paper in the Union that is not opposed to him; and that is not more than neutral."

But to put this charge forever at rest, the abolitionists, at a late Convention, have determined to support neither of the candidates; and have started candidates of their own."

In the Cheviot speech, Gen. Harrison advances the opinion, that on the application of the slave states, Congress may appropriate the public lands to the purposes of emancipation. In this I know he is in error—but it is an error into which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have fallen; and a most harmless error. No such application will ever be made by the slave states; and if it should, there is no great danger in those states being aided with money on their own application."

I do not know Gen. Harrison personally; I only know him through the history of the country. If that history be true, it is absurd to deny him high qualities and talents. It is too late in the day to deny military talents to a man who, to say nothing of any thing else, has received

an unanimous vote of thanks from Congress, the approbation of Madison, and of the time-honored Shelby, who served in the same campaign with him. I have been very much struck with one thing in the life of Gen. Harrison. He entered the service of the country when but a boy, with a large hereditary fortune. He had opportunities of enriching himself to millions whilst Governor of the northwestern Territory—but he came out of that service, and all of his high trusts, a poor man; and he is neither vicious nor a spendthrift. It was regarded amongst the Romans, the highest compliment to one who had been invested with important trusts, to be able to say that he died so poor as to be buried at the public expense. Never did any man better deserve such a tribute."

For these reasons, I do not hesitate to express to you my opinion, that the interests of the country will be promoted by the election of General Harrison. If, however, he should be elected, and his administration should be such as my own judgment may not approve, I shall place myself in no position where I cannot oppose that administration. Of one thing I feel very sure, that no change can be for the worse."

Most gratefully and truly, your humble servant,
WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.
April 18, 1840.

From the Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.

WHAT HAS HE DONE?
When any candidate for preferment was presented to Napoleon, the first question asked by the Emperor was, Qu'a-t-il fait? What has he done? The principle, "by their fruit ye shall know them," is not more a precept of scripture, than a safe maxim of worldly policy; nor is its application in any case more proper than when a candidate for popular favor presents himself to the nation, and claims the highest office in their gift. Let us for a moment apply the principle to Mr. Van Buren. Let us ask the question, and read its answer from the records of history. What has he done?

He has increased the annual expenses of the government from thirteen millions to thirty-nine millions of dollars!

He has spent all the ordinary revenues of the people, though out of those ordinary revenues his three immediate predecessors paid off \$210,000,000 of the national debt.

He has spent in addition thereto the following sums, which belonged to the people, and which, under a righteous government, would have been distributed among the people, to wit:

In the treasury when he came into office,	\$6,670,000
Withdrawn from the states, the 4th instalment,	9,367,000
Paid to government by the Bank of the U. S., for stock of U. States,	6,000,000
Received on merchants' bonds due in '35 and '36, but postponed to '38 and '39,	7,000,000

Making an aggregate of 29,037,000
He has, in addition to these enormous expenditures, run the people in debt, by the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$15,000,000, whereof \$7,750,000 are still due.

He has been instrumental in creating more banks than any other man in the nation, and yet he is now engaged in a fierce crusade, not against banks only, but against the Credit System of the country.

He has brought forward the Sub-treasury, and recommended its adoption by the example of the hard money despotisms of Europe; and though that measure has been three times rejected by the people, he is now upon the eve of forcing it, by party discipline, through Congress.

He has, in violation of established precedents and every principle of justice, deprived a sovereign State of her representation in the National Councils.

He has, through his friends in the Senate, advocated a reduction in the wages of labor, and the price of produce, as one of the best results of the Sub-treasury scheme, and as the strongest argument in its favor.

He has, through John C. Calhoun, introduced a bill to deprive the old States of their rights in the public domain, though those rights are expressly reserved in their several deeds of cession, and it is not within the constitutional powers of Congress to take them away.

He has lost more public money by the defalcations of his agents in three years, than any previous President has done in eight.

He has, through Mr. Grundy's report, endeavored to blast the credit of independent communities, by falsely insinuating to this nation and to the world, that the American States had petitioned the general government to assume their debts.

He has strongly recommended the adoption of a military system, which raises and places at his exclusive disposal, an effective Standing Army of One Hundred Thousand men, with a reserve of One Hundred Thousand more.

He has practised the most shame

less corruption in every department of his government; appointed men to offices, and removed them from office, solely in reference to their political sentiments; continued known defaulters in office; prostituted the honor, the interests and the dignity of the nation to party purposes; and, in fine, proved that in some men, the virtues are like garments and off at pleasure, while intrigue and corruption constitute the body of their political character.

Amid the disastrous influence of his malign administration, it may be some consolation to reflect that his example has incalculable at least one truth, important for every people to know, to wit: that high station does not secure man from low arts; that it is possible to possess all the subtlety of a serpent, without any of its wisdom—all the apparent simplicity of a dove, without any of its innocence—to be a democrat in nothing but profession, and a Federalist in every thing but name.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Cincinnati, May 12.

I saw in the speech of Senator Grundy, in the Baltimore Convention, a quasi appeal to the Postmaster of Cincinnati, who was there, in which he insinuates that a committee or committees here go to the post office, receive and open the letters of General Harrison, and the Postmaster, now in Washington in pursuit of a re-appointment, remained quiet during this appeal. The statement, if it is intended for one, is not only false, but has not even a shadow of truth to stand upon, and if not known to be false by the promulgator of it, was well known to be so by him who was compelled by his humiliating position to receive the appeal in silence.

The abandonment of Col. R. M. Johnson by this Baltimore Convention, to insure to the sole benefit of Mr. Van Buren, will not be forgotten nor forgiven by his political friends in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. The news has created not a tumultuous, but yet a profound sensation in the West, and it marks so clearly the calculating and cool-blooded policy of sacrificing both subalterns and soldiers for the life of the chief, that the injury and insult will be avenged.

The reiterated and prolonged personal warfare the Van Buren party is waging upon General Harrison is developing a feeling in the West, of which you can have no idea from description; and this insult now put by the New York Regency and others upon a gallant fellow-soldier of Gen. Harrison at the Thames will but add to this feeling. The corrupt and ruinous measures of the Administration unquestionably have a powerful effect upon all thinking men; but the people are rallying rapidly now upon new and more exciting issues—that of the law and the battles they fought in it—whether they were well or ill done. You well know that in the West, the leading and most eminent men of Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, were under General Harrison as volunteer soldiers; and when Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames are attacked through Gen. Harrison, the thousands of volunteers who served under him, and whom he always attached to him as personal friends, feel as if they were attacked too, and they make it a personal question.

It does seem to me, looking calmly at things here now, in this Presidential campaign, just as if they were to drive off Proctor and Tecumseh again—for the enthusiasm is similar, and the rush of the masses is similar. There is to be, for example, a convention on the battle ground of Tippecanoe, on the 29th, and people are preparing their tents, their camp equipage, their forage, their camp kettles, &c., just as they did when they rallied under Harrison at the call of Meigs and Shelby in the last war. Thousands upon thousands will be on this battle ground on the 29th, and it will be the greatest scene ever witnessed in the West. I do not like to use language too strong about elections, for they are so often uncertain, but I can say with safety now, that Mr. Van Buren might just as well attempt to dam up Niagara as to stop this Niagara of Harrisonism in the West. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are as certain for him as the Mississippi is to run down-stream, and Missouri is going to be one of the hardest fought fields in the Union.

LETTER OF JOEL CRAWFORD.

Many changes have taken place in Georgia, among her most distinguished men, which, with other signs, give assurance that she will be a Whig State. The following letter is from Joel Crawford, formerly member of Congress, and brother of the late distinguished Wm. H. Crawford.

I have long since lost all respect for the party controversies of this state; indeed, if nothing better was to be expected from politics than what we have realized within the last eight or ten years, I should hardly deem it worth any man's trouble to attend an election, or to inquire who were the candidates. It may be, however, that better times are at hand—that our governments, state and federal, will hereafter be valued on account of the benefits they confer on the people at large—that the popular favor, which seems of late to be flowing in on that distinguished patriot and soldier, William Henry Harrison, is the harbinger of a coming administration, in which the whole country may rejoice.

During the greater part of the fifteenth and sixteenth Congresses, (a period of

about four years,) I was on terms of intimacy with General Harrison. He, the late Col. John Williams of Tennessee, Gen. John Floyd of Virginia, John Tyler, now in nomination for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Clay of Kentucky, were all members of Congress at that time, were men of the same tone of character, and had in an eminent degree every esteem and friendship. Whilst their politics, frank and generous deportment in society, gave them a strong hold on my affection, their age and experience in public affairs imparted great value to their opinions and counsel.

In all the traits and bearings of his character, General Harrison is a Virginian of the old school—plain in dress, polite, frank and self-possessed, but never ostentatious in manners. His stature is something under six feet, his form spare and erect, his eyes dark and penetrating, and his weight probably never exceeded one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. As a member of Congress, the General was much more remarkable for his business habits, than his powers in debate; though he was a respectable speaker, and usually took a part in the discussion of military and other subjects with which he was best acquainted. The adversaries of Harrison have latterly taken pains to underestimate his talents, which might be done easily enough among strangers and superficial observers, in consequence of his plain, unpretending personal appearance. There is nothing imposing in the General's exterior, though in conversation he is animated and interesting. His political principles are understood to be in strict accordance with those taught by Thomas Jefferson, for whose able and successful administration I have often heard him express great admiration.

In regard to the purity of Gen. Harrison's private and public character, I believe there is but one opinion—enemies and friends unite in ascribing to him the highest integrity, and an almost culpable disregard of wealth. For many years he held stations in the public service, which afforded him opportunities of acquiring property to an immense amount; yet it is doubtful whether his estate is more than sufficient to defray the expense of educating and to furnish a moderate outfit to his numerous family of children.

I confess to you that I have been astonished at the ground taken by many of the State Rights party in view of the approaching presidential election. To Col. Troup, no man is more willing to do honor than myself—few place a higher estimate on his capacity for exalted stations in the public service; but were he endowed with the perfections of an angel, no one believes in the possibility of his election. Why then, pretend that he ought to receive the vote of Georgia? Why not rather say, in a spirit of manly sincerity, that Georgia ought not, and shall not give a vote for any one for President! This avowal would at least avoid the semblance of duplicity, and exempt us from the imputation of an exclusive and childish fondness for a citizen of our own state.

But why should not Georgia participate with her confederate sisters in the election of a Chief Magistrate? Only it seems, because they see no good reason to indulge her in a dictatorial choice, which they cannot, compatibly with their sense of duty, approve; and if approved, no one can hope to carry successfully to the polls. Presidents of the United States will continue to be elected, as long as the government endures; yet it is wholly improbable that we shall ever have one to whom, for some reason or another, a full majority of the people will not object. There never will be a faultless candidate; and if by a miracle one could appear, it is far from being certain that he would on that account be a universal favorite.

With Mr. Van Buren I have no personal acquaintance—towards the man I never had an unkind feeling; but he is not the sort of statesman for the government of this great confederacy. He may be very patriotic, and be endowed with a great deal of what his friends seem to prize highly, under the name of "management." There is, however, reason to apprehend that others do far more of this management than he, and that it more frequently aims at selfish ends than the public weal. No man, in his right mind, can admit the ability of an administration whose treasury, war, navy, and post office departments exhibit such a wretched state of imbecility and derangement; nor has any one accounted satisfactorily for the fact, that the current expenses of the federal government now amount to about forty millions of dollars, whereas but a few years ago less than half the sum was abundantly sufficient. At any rate, there are, with me, decisive tests, and were there no other grounds of discontent, would call loudly for a change of ministry.

Gen. Harrison does not rank among the greatest men of the nation—yet it would be difficult to find another who has spent so much of his life in the service of his country—who has been charged with such a variety of important trusts—who has fallen into so few errors—and whose labours have so generally resulted in success. These things may not excite him to the flashy honor of being called great, but in common with his well known firmness and integrity of character, give him a very valid claim to my confidence, and to my suffrage for the presidency of these United States.

On the subject of negro slavery, as it exists in this country, Gen. Harrison's opinions are precisely those that were held and often expressed by Mr. Jefferson. Both have positively denied to Congress the power of interfering with the subject—both have denounced the folly and madness of abolitionism.

JOEL CRAWFORD.



FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

TAKES THE RUBY WINE AWAY.

Bring me forth the cup of gold,
Chased by David's hand of old,
Fill'd from yonder fountain's breast,
Where the waters are at rest;
This for me—in beauty's hour,
This for me—in manhood's prime,
This for me—in life's decline.
Bring me forth the humbler horn,
Filled by hunter's hand at morn,
From the crystal spring that flows
Underneath the blooming rose,
Where the violet loves to sip,
Where the lily cools her lip,
Bring me this—and I will say,
Take the ruby wine away!
Take away the dawning drought,
By the hachmannian quaff'd;
Take away the liquid death—
Serpents' nests in its breath,
Terror sides upon its flood,
Yore surrounds its brim of blood,
Borrow in its bosom stings,
Sorrow hinged on pleasure's wings.
Dip the bucket in the well,
Where the trout delights to dwell—
Where the sparkling water sings,
As it bubbles from the springs—
Where the breezes whisper sweet,
Where the happy children meet,
Draw, and let the draught be mine—
Take away the ruby wine!
Washington, 1899.

How often do men mistake the love
of their own opinions for the love
of truth.

A man that breaks his word, bids
others be false to him.

JAMES B. McCULLY,

Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot.

Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

STAPLES this method of acquiring his friends
and dealers generally, that he has on hand
a large assortment of

PLAIN & JAPANNED TIN WARE,
SUCH AS

Walters, Lamps, Sugar Boxes, Plates,
Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Candlesticks,
&c. &c.

Germish Silver Ware, Jewellery, &c. &c.
all of which will be sold low for cash, or trade,
such as old Copper, Pewter, Feather, Bone,
&c. &c.

Naphtalene dealing in this market in the
above line would do well to call at my estab-
lishment, on Old Street, before purchasing
elsewhere.

April 14.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1840.

The Petition of Burgess Walker, Hardy Walters,
pharmaceuticals, of Thomas H. Allen, deceased,
and Thomas Gill, executor of John Gill, de-
ceased, plaintiffs,

Robert Jones, administrator with the will annexed
of William Allen, deceased, Howard Allen, Grant
Allen, William Allen, William Allen, ex-
ecutor of Joseph Allen, deceased, David Allen, ex-
ecutor of Robert Allen, deceased, and Rebecca
Allen, his wife, and William Kenson and
Hannah his wife and William Kenson and
Hannah his wife, defendants.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the defendants Howard Allen, Grant
Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor
of Joseph Allen, deceased, David Allen, ex-
ecutor of Robert Allen, deceased, and Rebecca
Allen, his wife, and William Kenson and
Hannah his wife, are not inhabitants of this
state; It is therefore ordered that publication
be made for six successive weeks in the Hills-
borough Recorder, that the said defendants
appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions, to be held for the county of Person,
at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the third
Monday of June next, and then and there to
plead, answer or demur to said petition, other-
wise the same will be taken pro confesso, and
heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court,
at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv \$6 50. 18-50

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1840.

Abner Parker
vs.
Moses Cash.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

Moses Chambers
vs.
Moses Cash.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

Some
vs.
Some.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

Some
vs.
Some.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

Benjamin Hester
vs.
Moses Cash.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

Marshall Swamy
vs.
Moses Cash.

Justice's execution
levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that Moses Cash, the defendant in the
above cases, is not an inhabitant of this state;
It is therefore ordered, that publication be
made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six
successive weeks, for said defendant to be and
appear before the Justice of any Court of
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the
county of Person, at the court-house in Hills-
borough, on the third Monday in June next,
and then and there to plead, answer or demur
to said petition, otherwise the same will be
taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to
the plaintiff's demands.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court,
at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. 18-50

SPRING FASHIONS.

FOR 1840.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, having re-
cently returned from the North, he has
received the most approved Paris, London, New
York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Spring Fash-
ions, and having in his employ gentlemen
whose proficiency in the fashionable branches
of their profession, rank them among the very
best of Northern workmen, he is prepared to
execute Tailoring in a manner which, for taste,
neatness, durability and despatch, cannot be
excelled North or South of the Potomac.

He would thank for the very liberal
share of public patronage heretofore received,
and respectfully solicit a continuation of cus-
tom.

Orders from a distance punctually attended
to.

May 6. 30-

NEW GOODS.

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our
friends and patrons, for former favors,
and have the pleasure to inform them that we
are now receiving from New York, a good as-
sortment of Goods, which will be sold on
terms suited to the times. Persons wishing
to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Casimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drill-
ings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Col-
lars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bamboo Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone
Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow
Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to
mention. CALL AND SEE.

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21-

Carding Wool.

THE carding of Wool is in good or-
der for the dispatch of business, and if
the Wool is well cleaned and brought early,
the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Knee Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough.

May 13. 21-

Stray.

TAKEN up by Anderson Lark, living one
mile east from Chapel Hill, and entered on
the Stray Book of Orange County on the
25th of February last, a sorrel Arabian Horse,
four feet ten and a half inches high, about nine
years old, legs all white to the knee, right eye
weak, and a white spot in the left eye.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 19. 21-30

Mail Arrangements.

PERSONS wishing to send letters by either
of the Mail Stages, are requested to put
them in the office before six o'clock in the
evening, as the mail will be closed at that time.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

May 6. 30-

Blooded Horses.

THE Import & Race Horse FLEXIBLE,
and the American Race Horse TURK-
NO, will stand at Wilton, Granville county,
N. C. the present season, (1840.) For terms,
&c. see hand bills.

EDWD. H. CARTER.

Wilton, February 1840. 11-113

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a
quantity of Liverpool and Ground
Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or
bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86-

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber, on
Sunday the 3d of May, a bay
MARE, short tail right hind leg
to knee joint white, right eye
blind, about eleven or twelve
years old. A liberal compensation will be given
to any person who will deliver said mare to the
subscriber; or any information which will
lead to her recovery will be thankfully received.

MOORE DANIEL.

May 13. 21-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term,
1840.

Robert M. Collick
vs.
Margaret M. Collick.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Margaret M. Collick, the defendant in
this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It
is therefore ordered by the Court, that publica-
tion be made in the Hillsborough Recorder,
for three months, that the said defendant
appear at the next Superior Court to be held
for the county of Orange, at the court-
house in Hillsborough, on the second Mon-
day of September next, to answer, plead or
demur to the petition in this case; otherwise
judgment pro confesso will be taken against
her.

J. H. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price adv. 17 00

18-50

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ONE of the finest and best
improved farms in the western coun-
try, is now offered for sale. It is
situated eight miles west of Man-
tlesboro, immediately on the road lead-
ing to Franklin, in Williamson county; and is the
main road leading from the Eastern to the
Western country.

The farm has on it a Dwelling House, in-
ferior to none in the country for convenience,
room and appearance; and is well suited for
other building I have ever found to be con-
venient or useful on a farm, viz. a large Barn,
Stable, and Corn Crib, two Lumber Houses,
two Smoke Houses, a Wash House, Spinning
and Weaving House, Carriage House, a large
and well constructed Gin House, two Houses,
and a Cook House attached very conveniently
to the dwelling, and others not mentioned; all
of which, with but one exception, are built of
Cedar. The water never fails, and is of the
very best quality. And above all, it is con-
sidered one of the healthiest situations to be
found in the country.

There is also a good Garden and Orchard,
containing a great variety of excellent fruit,
such as Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces,
Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Raspberries, Straw-
berries, &c. affording fruit nearly all the year.

There are something upwards of 400 acres
of land in the tract, with about 200 cleared
and 100 acres of Woodland, fenced and partly
set in Grass.

The land is nearly all under the best kind
of Cedar fence, and in a high state of cultivation,
and well adapted to the production of either
Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, or small grain of every
description, and might be converted into an
excellent stock farm. And should it not be
large enough to suit any purchaser, there is for
sale and adjoining a tract of land containing
about 600 acres, with 200 cleared, good dwell-
ing house and good water. I will also sell
some of my stock of Cattle and Hogs, which I
have been improving for nearly twenty years,
and think them to be as good as any in the
country; my stock of Horses and Sheep will
also be for sale. Also, many other conveni-
ent for carrying on a farm. So that the pur-
chaser might immediately place himself in a
situation for making money.

I would refer any persons for more particu-
lar information relative to this very valuable
farm, to Col. E. H. Foster, Mr. Wm. Nichol,
or Rev. F. E. Pitts, of Nashville or to any gen-
tlemen in Murfreesborough; all of whom are
well acquainted with it. It is presumed any
person wishing to purchase will of course ex-
amine the premises, when they can learn the
terms, which will be liberal.

JOHN LYTLE.

Murfreesborough, Tenn.

April 1840. 20-30

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the
languages usually taught in Academies,
would be employed in this neighborhood, and
good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY.

ALEX. R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren Co., N. C.

April 24, 1840. 18-50

Notice.

FOUND more than twelve months since, a
small pocket wallet, containing money.
The wallet had marked on it "for charitable
purpose." For further information apply at
this office.

April 2. 30-

Flour, Meal & Bacon.

For Sale, by
J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 30-

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale,
PLOWES of various sizes, with extra
Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Rich-
mond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the es-
timation in which they are held by some of our
best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been
using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into
this state and Virginia by Avery & Richmond,
and have no hesitation in saying, that we con-
sider it superior to any other in use in our coun-
try, for its easy draught, facility of turning the
soil, and its general utility as to performance,
and the small expense of the cast point, which
we think preferable to an account of its conve-
nience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point
we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do

I have for several years been in the habit of
using the above Ploughs, and have no hesita-
tion in saying, that they answer my purpose
exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92-

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for
sale by the subscriber,
Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Muscovado,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep con-
stantly on hand, for sale, well
made CARRIAGES and Large and
Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82-

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as
executor of WILLIAM SMITH, dec'd.,
at Guilford County Court, February Term,
1839, requests all persons having claims
against said Smith's estate, to present the
same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborough May 1, 1840. 30-

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale,
a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 19. 90-

CALL AND SEE.

NEW
Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JAMES WHEEL, Sr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that
they have just received from New York
and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods
suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vest-
ings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this
market; all of which they will sell low for
Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers,
and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in deal-
ing with the people of the town and county,
under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed
unnecessary to say more than to make this
simple announcement.

J. W. & Co. return their thanks to the
public, for the very liberal share of patronage
extended to them since they commenced busi-
ness.

April 25. 18-

NEW WATCHES.

Jewellery and Fancy
Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,
respectfully announces to
his friends and the public
generally, that he has just
received an elegant as-
sortment, consisting, in
part, of the following ar-
ticles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and
extra jeweled.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Lovers, English and French
Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with
and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger
Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and
Enamelled Paintings.

Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assort-
ed.

Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and
Keys.

Shell and Tin Music Boxes.

Fine Rodgers' and Wootenholm's Knives
and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and
Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair
Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Soufflers and
Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pis-
tols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough,
and having a fresh and large supply of watch
materials, he is prepared to repair watches of
any description, in the best and most durable
manner, and will warrant watches repaired in
every case twelve months. Orders punctually
attended to.

October 23. 93-

LEMUEL LYNCH.

Notice.

WOULD respectfully request those indebt-
ed to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 91-

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recor-
der, considerable accessions have been
made to the subscription list, and the
Editor has been encouraged to hope that
he was about to receive such an amount of
patronage as would not only compensate
him for his arduous and unceasing labors,
but enable him further to improve the ap-
pearance and add to the usefulness of his
paper. But to realize this hope, the active
assistance of his friends is required. He
has perfect confidence in the justice of
the cause and the soundness of the prin-
ciples which he advocates; and having
truth for his polar star, he has neither
wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest
hour. He believes that the entire Whig
party are actuated by the same purity of
motive, and in their determination to pre-
serve undiminished their high privileges,
are animated by a zeal not less fervent
than his own. The rich legacy which
was won for us by the active hands and
strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution,
the Whigs of the present day know
can be preserved only by untiring watch-
fulness and jealous guardianship. Unity
of principle and feeling is calculated to
produce unity of action; the Editor of the
Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-
hearted Whigs will co-operate with him,
by assisting in the extension of the cir-
culation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ
with the Editor on some of the ques-
tions of general policy, are assured that in
the discussion of all political subjects, he
will endeavor so to constrain himself as
"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"
but in truth and sobriety to do justice
to all parties. A large portion of the
columns of the Recorder will be devoted to
entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays,
Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and
Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety
it is hoped that all will find matter to
amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recor-
der are as heretofore—two dollars and
fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at
the end of the year.

July 3. 77-

PLANES for sale at this Office.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life

Medicine.

THESE Medicines are in-
debted to their name to their
manifest and sensible action
in purifying the springs and
channels of life, and ending
them with renewed tone and
vigor. In many hundred cer-
tified cases which have been
made public, and in almost every species of
disease to which the human frame is liable: the
happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and
RHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and
publicly acknowledged by the persons benefi-
ted, and who were previously unacquainted
with the beautifully philosophical principles
upon which they are compounded, and upon
which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend them-
selves in diseases of every form and descrip-
tion. Their first operation is to loosen from
the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vari-
ous impurities and crudities constantly settling
around them, and to remove the hardened im-
purities which collect in the convolutions of the
small intestines. Other medicines only par-
tially cleanse these, and leave such collected
masses behind as to produce habitual consti-
pation, with all its train of evils, or sudden disor-
ders, with its imminent dangers. The fact is
well known to all regular anatomists, who ex-
amine the human bowels after death; and hence
the prejudices of these well informed men
against quick medicines, or medicines prepared
and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to
cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by
this means the liver and the lungs, the health-
ful action of which entirely depends upon the
regularity of the urinary organs. The blood,
which takes its red color from the agency of the
liver and the lungs before it passes into the
heart, being thus purified by them, and nour-
ished by food coming from a clean stomach,
courses freely through the veins, renews every
part of the system, and triumphantly mounts
the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have
been thoroughly tested, and pronounced
a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatu-
lence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of
Appetite, Headaches and Headaches, Rest-
lessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor
and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea,
Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhe